

SEN. TURNEY A DEMOCRAT AIDS SCOTT

Goes After Senator Pettus in Ham-
mer and Tongue Fashion--Vote
Goes Over a Day.

SOME AMUSING REPARTEE

The Seat of the West Virginia Sena-
tor Never in Any Danger--Will
be Seated To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senatorial courtesy, that mystic sentiment which often comes to the surface in the upper house of the national Congress, prevented the final disposition of Senator Scott's case to-day. After waiting for weeks to suit the convenience of Senator Pettus, the lone member of the committee on privileges and elections who opposes the resolution to seat the West Virginian, the matter was brought up to-day, and the Alabamaian got a chance to reproduce "the views of the minority."

He reiterated his belief that the United States senate should go into an investigation, an inquiry as to the truth of vague charges made upon the basis of ex parte statements before a roving commission selected by the chief protestant. There was nothing new in his speech. It was a rehearsal of the radical statements made several weeks ago in a report, signed by himself, and at the conclusion of his remarks he moved to recommit the report to the committee for an investigation of the charges made.

Pettus Concedes Two Points.

Senator Pettus admitted yesterday that he was in accord with the committee on at least two points. He conceded that it was not necessary for Senator Scott to have received forty-nine votes to constitute a legal majority. That was one point. The other was that Senator Scott's residence in West Virginia was clearly established.

But one member among those who addressed the senate to-day expressed any sympathy with Senator Pettus' motion to recommit the report, and that was Senator Morgan, also of Alabama; the senator briefly stated that the motion was a proper one, supporting his colleague to that extent.

By far the most forceful argument made in favor of sustaining the majority report was by Senator Turney, of Tennessee, a Democrat. He showed clearly that the state legislature, like Congress, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. He did not question the validity of Senator Scott's title, hence was not in sympathy with the so-called charges of conspiracy, and the allegations against the West Virginia state officials. To have believed these charges, it is apparent, would be the equivalent of branding the state as a hot-bed of corruption.

Sensors Allen, Teller, Chandler and McComas supported the majority report, and when the request for a vote was made, by Mr. McComas, which was endorsed by numerous demands from the floor, Senator Pettus protested, and in deference to the minority member the case went over until to-morrow.

WARM TIMES

In the Solemn Halls of the Senate.
Senator Pettus Objects to Seating
Senator Scott.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Mr. Pettus, (Ala.), addressed the senate in opposition to the resolution declaring that Nathan B. Scott is entitled to his seat as a senator from West Virginia. Mr. Pettus presented the minority report of the committee on privileges and elections in the Scott case, being the only members of the committee who declined to sign the majority report. In opening his discussion Mr. Pettus referred to a statement of Mr. Chandler in the Quay case, to the effect that the votes of some senators were cast against Mr. Mantle in 1853 because he was a silver man, and the votes of others, in retaliation, were cast against Mr. Corbett two years ago, because he was a gold standard advocate. He hoped the statement was not true, but if it were those senators were unfit to act as judges in such a case and unworthy to hold seats in the senate.

Speaks to Honest Senators.

"I desire," said he "to speak to senators who can decide fairly, upon their own judgment and not upon caprice and whim." He begged senators, therefore, to lay aside any personal considerations in this case and decide it upon its merits as a proposition of law.

After having been interrupted by Mr. McComas to correct a statement of fact, Mr. Pettus refused with some heat to permit an interruption by Mr. Spooner, (Wis.), who desired to ask a question.

"I shall not yield for debate of this question," said the Alabama senator. "It is not fair and it is not just for a senator to interrupt an argument for the purpose of seeing whether he can debate the question better than the man on the floor."

"I think," said Mr. Spooner, "it would have been courteous in the senator to have assumed that I desired simply to ask a question."

"Oh, no," returned Mr. Pettus, "it would not be; I have heard the senator debate positions after asking a question. I took a necessary precaution. I do not approve of this practice of interrupting arguments. I believe that a senator has a right to interrupt another to obtain information or to correct mis-statements as the senator from Maryland interrupted me, but this way of

just bulging into the middle of an argument is excessively bad manners even if it does so often occur in the United States senate." (Laughter.)

Then Argues His Position.

Mr. Pettus then entered upon an argument in support of his position that Mr. Scott was not entitled to his seat. He analyzed the work in the legislature, declaring of it:

"The debauchery of such internal proceedings cannot be too strongly characterized. It is a horrible state of affairs. And yet we are told that the United States senate cannot examine into a fraud like that."

Later he pointed out that one point of the proceedings Mr. Scott needed just one more vote. "There are some very smart people in West Virginia," he said, "and they went immediately to the bargain counter."

Further along Mr. Pettus sharply criticized the action of the governor of West Virginia in entering into the case in the interest of Mr. Scott. "It makes me sick," said he, "that the governor of a state should get down into the mud and dirt of a vile case like this. And from his actions I should think they needed civil service in Charleston."

Mr. Elkins Asks a Question.

"How about Alabama?" inquired Mr. Elkins, (West Virginia), facetiously. "I'm not discussing Alabama now," replied Mr. Pettus. "The senator's picture is in this thing too. Don't get impatient. I'll get to you after a while." (Laughter.)

Mr. Pettus maintained that the case had not been fairly investigated by the privileges and elections committee.

In conclusion Mr. Pettus moved that the report and resolution in the case of Mr. Scott be referred to the committee on privileges and elections with instructions to investigate the case thoroughly.

Mr. Turley, (Tenn.), said as a member of the committee on privileges and elections, he had investigated the case thoroughly and he planted himself squarely on the majority report of the committee. He maintained that Mr. Pettus' contention that the senate had authority to inquire into the membership of the legislature was not sound and would be subversive of many of the cherished principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Chandler's Solid Argument.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, presented an explanation of the agreement entered into by the Republican and Democratic leaders in the legislature and in the state of West Virginia and declared it was perfectly valid, perfectly honest and perfectly fair. He held, with Mr. Turley, that the senate had no right to investigate the action of the legislature on election contests.

Mr. McComas declared that no charges of a definite character had been presented to the committee against Mr. Scott and said the case against him was without bottom or sides.

Mr. Morgan, (Ala.), made an extended argument in support of the motion of his colleague to re-commit.

Mr. Allen, (Neb.), held that the United States could not review any of the actions of the West Virginia legislature—even the election of a United States senator and Mr. Teller took the same position.

The case then went over until to-morrow.

House Gets Down to Work.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—After four days of discussion the house today passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The attempt to strike out the \$196,000 for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans and from Kansas City to Newton, Kansas, met the fate it has ever since the appropriation was placed in the bill in 1893. No one demanded a separate vote upon the amendment striking out the pneumatic tube provision and the house by a large majority stood by the amendment to give extra compensation to letter carriers for work in excess of forty-eight hours a week although the carriers were said by Mr. Cummings, (N. Y.), to be opposed to it. The bill to increase the salary of the director of the census to \$7,500 and the salaries of the supervisors of census two per cent of the amount received by their enumerators was passed. The final conference report on the Hawaiian government bill was presented, but not acted upon owing to the absence of a quorum.

INSURGENTS AGGRESSIVE.

Several Hundred Attack the Americans and Suffer a Terrible Defeat. Thirty-third Regiment Committed.

MANILA, April 26, 6:15 p. m.—About 300 of the enemy have been killed recently in North Flores, including Dodd's fight and the attack on Batoc April 16, when from 600 to 700 rebels, a quarter of whom were armed with rifles, determinedly attacked the Americans, charging their positions and fighting at close range. The engagement lasted all the afternoon, the enemy burning the town; but they were repulsed, after the arrival of American reinforcements.

The insurgents generally are aggressive in that province. They captured an American provision wagon near Lapo.

The Americans have obtained evidence that the alcaldes of Lapo, Magisingal, Cubagas and Sinala were holding treacherous communication with the insurgents and they imprisoned them and burned Lapo's town hall.

There have been several minor fights in the province including an attack by 200 insurgents on Laro, April 17, forty of whom were killed and eighty were captured. The officers report that the men of the Thirty-third regiment and Third cavalry behaved splendidly under very trying circumstances. There were no American casualties at Batoc where 150 insurgents were killed and seventy were captured.

NO BUNGLING ON THE PART OF ROBERTS

With het Commands of the Younger
Generals He Now Has an
Efficient Army.

LORD METHUEN AT BOSHOF.

English Parliament Discusses the
Spion Kop Dispatches--Boer
Commissioners Coming.

LONDON, April 27.—Israel's Poort, which is not marked on the maps, lies between Sanna's Post and Thaba N'Chu. General Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thaba N'Chu, as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the Boers, who are retreating from De Wets Dorp.

The Boer forces at Thaba N'Chu are not unlikely to make a stand to cover the escape of the convoys from the southward. They have laagers eight miles apart, stretching from Brantfort to Thaba N'Chu, with a base camp at Spandell station.

A report comes that a small force of British mounted infantry had a brush with a party of Boers ten miles east of Karee Siding, who were trying to establish a connection between Brantfort and the Boer forces to the southward.

No Startling News.

Otherwise there is no news beyond the official dispatches of Lord Roberts, except belated details of recent operations. It appears that General Brabant, in the fight with the Boers at Wepener, had a narrow escape. General Pole-Carew's advance was much hampered by the tardy arrival of the artillery, which prevented him from capturing Leeuw kop before darkness set in and enabled the Boers to secure their retreat.

Although the large scheme of operations worked successfully, several cases of unaccountable delay in the advance are remarked by the correspondents. Taken on the whole, however, there has been no bungling, and apparently Lord Roberts, with the commands in the hands of younger generals, now has an exceedingly efficient army.

The report that the Boers had re-occupied Boshof proves to be untrue. Lord Methuen is still there and General Hunter's division from Natal, which was supposed to be going to Bloemfontein, is arriving at Kimberley. This is evidence that some important operations are afoot in that district.

Boers Active in Natal.

The Boers are showing more activity in Natal. They are placing some heavy guns four miles north of Blandelslager. Mr. Wyndham's explanation in the house of commons yesterday, has aroused considerable comment, especially his statement that Lord Roberts has been delayed by the necessity of defeating detached forces of the enemy which threatened his communication from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth and which blocked them from East London. The only intimation hitherto received that the East London line was blocked had been discredited. This was the Boer report that the bridge at Bethulle had been blown up.

All discussion of the Spion kop dispatches has been postponed until May 22, by the blocking motion introduced in the commons yesterday by James Lowther.

A second body of Boer prisoners has been landed at St. Helena. The Netherlands minister of foreign affairs yesterday received the Boer commissioners. It is alleged that they will time their arrival in the United States so that it will occur at the most exciting period in the presidential election campaign.

From Lourenco Marques comes a report that large quantities of gunpowder are going to the Boers disguised as sacks of meat.

Can't Catch the Federals.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 26.—General Pole-Carew's forces are seven miles north of De Wets Dorp to-day. They are disappointed in the failure to surround the Boers, but believe the march will have a good effect on the Free Staters. The latter, trusting to British leniency, had played the game of pretending to surrender and of taking every opportunity to fight. Wherever he found Free Staters who had broken the oath, General Pole-Carew seized their cattle and horses.

Boers Lose a Strong Position.

LONDON, April 26, midnight.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 26:

"General Ian Hamilton yesterday drove the enemy off a strong position at Israel's Poort by a well conceived turning movement which was admirably carried out by General Ridley, commander of the Second mounted infantry brigade, and General Smith-Dorrien, commanding the Eighteenth brigade. These troops are to-day advancing toward Thaba N'Chu.

"Our losses were slight, only one yet reported—Major Marshall, Grahame's mounted rifles, severe wound in the shoulder."

Kelly-Kenny Bombed Lightly.

BRANDFORD, Orange Free State, Monday, April 23.—A British column in the direction of Balfantuin and Hoopstad has been beaten back through Boshof. The Federals sustained two casualties and the British had twelve men killed and a number wounded.

Yesterday General Kelly-Kenny's artillery at De Wets Dorp indulged in a mild bombardment of General DeWet's position, the firing lasting through the morning.

The scarcity of water is supposed to be very pressing at Bloemfontein. A desperate attempt was made by a large British force in two columns yesterday to recapture the water works. Their right flank was beaten back, however, a party of fifty were cut off and twelve men were killed. The Johannesburg command has captured a British scout. Some American scouts have been shot.

NECKS ENCIRCLED WITH ROPE.

German Family, Consisting of Father, Mother and Son, Found Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., April 26.—A German family, consisting of Carl Kornig, his wife and son, were discovered dead in their little farm house, seven miles from here to-day, each corpse having a noose about the neck. Strangulation was probably the cause of death in each case. From the decomposed condition of the bodies, it is thought the tragedy must have been enacted several days ago.

Many persons who saw the bodies this afternoon are of the opinion that a foul murder has been committed, but the authorities think it suicide. They point to the statement of neighbors to the effect that each member of the family was known to have been despondent recently, and give it as their opinion that Young Kornig assisted his father and mother to hang themselves and then strangled himself.

WARM WIRE WHISPERS.

The National Manufacturers' Association has voted to hold its next convention at Detroit, Mich.

Three men were seriously injured in the trades labor war upon non-union workmen, Tuesday, in Chicago.

The Columbus plant of the National Steel Company has been closed under orders from the general offices, the reason assigned being to make extensive repairs.

The Fifth Avenue hotel and the Madison Square theatre building, in New York, adjoining each other, were sold in one parcel at public auction yesterday, for \$4,255,000.

Burglars secured \$5,000 from the vaults of the bank of Coulterville, Ill., a private institution, during the early hours of yesterday morning, and made their escape.

Maurice Grau and many members of his company, sailed yesterday, on the French liner La Touraine, from New York. They are en route to London, where the company will soon open in grand opera.

George E. Frothingham, one of the leading ophthalmologists of the United States, and formerly a member of the medical faculty at the University of Michigan, died last night, of Bright's disease, in Detroit.

Frank E. Bundy, ex-city chamberlain and the defeated candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, of Elmira, N. Y., in the spring charter election, has been indicted for grand larceny in the first degree and embezzlement and falsifying the city books.

James M. Barrie, the novelist, has accepted the invitation of a committee to contest the vacancy in the development of the house of commons of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities provided the liberals of the constituency generally approve of his candidacy.

The Lima, (Ohio), presbytery, at a special meeting, decided unanimously, to ask the general assembly to adopt a brief, comprehensive creed, stating the belief and the teachings of the Presbyterian church.

The army officers at Havana, complain bitterly of having to take government quarters instead of the commutation which has heretofore been allowed. This is particularly the case with married officers, the majority of whom prefer keeping their families in the United States during the summer months.

The employees of the New York Central railroad shop, about 2,500 men in all, went on a strike yesterday morning. This number includes 1,500 men in the shops and 400 in the yards. An increase in wages and the reinstatement of certain men alleged to have been unjustly discharged, is demanded by the men.

Edwin H. Conger, American minister in China, is keeping the state department fully advised by mail of developments in the situation. His latest reports are not of a very encouraging nature and indicate that the anti-foreign movement is decidedly spreading, being particularly strong in the provinces of Shan Tung and Chihli.

Mrs. Jessie Adams has been acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, who was agent in Cincinnati of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The tragedy occurred in the presence of a number of the couple. Evidence was introduced showing that Mrs. Adams had suffered greatly from cruel treatment and killed her husband in self-defense.

One hundred and fifty job pressmen, feeders and assistants, who are members of a newly organized local union branch, in Detroit, went on a strike Thursday, in an endeavor to unionize all the printing establishments in Detroit any scale based on eighty cents of wages for job press work. The employing printers decline to make the wages uniform.

Two special trains left Chicago last night, on the Santa Fe railroad, hauling thirty-eight Armour refrigerator cars, which carried 1,000,000 pounds of tinned and crated bacon, consigned to the American soldiers in the Philippines. The meat was prepared under federal government inspection and by a formula furnished by Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry at Washington.

At a conference of representatives of miners and operators of the thin vein mines along the Cincinnati and Muskingum valley, Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking and the Ohio and Little Kanawha railroads, at Zanesville, Ohio, yesterday, a scale based on eighty cents of wages for pick mining, was adopted for the ensuing year. The mine, which have been idle for a month, pending a settlement, will be opened at once.

Four indictments still remain in New York, against Francis F. Weeks, who, in 1893, was sentenced to six years and six months in Sing Sing, for defrauding estates for which he was executor, out of a sum aggregating \$1,500,000. Weeks was sentenced on one of five indictments and Assistant District Attorney Townsend has filed a recommendation for the dismissal of the four remaining indictments. Weeks' term will expire next month. The request of the district attorney's office was taken under advisement by Judge Foster.

THE FLAMES DESTROY THE CITY OF HULL.

Five Square Miles of Territory Burned Over, Entailing a Loss of \$20,000,000.

THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

Fifteen Thousand People Homeless. Nothing Left of the City But a Church and a Few Houses.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Five square miles of territory burned over; more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000 and between 12,000 and 15,000 men, women and children homeless, is a summing up of the havoc wrought by the fire which has been raging at Hull and in Ottawa since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at midnight was not completely under control.

Most of the lumber mills in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared and are now mere heaps of charred wood and ashes. Half a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull water works, the Hull court house and jail, the postoffice, the convent—almost every business place, and about one thousand dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it.

Fire Jumped Half a Mile.

The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from the main street of Hull and as a gale was blowing from the northwest right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both the Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa river and Chaudiere Falls. It was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one. By half-past 11 the fire had got a good hold of Main street, and the entire street, with dozens of cross streets, was burned. Practically there is not a house left in the street. About this time the fire made a jump of nearly a half mile and ignited Eddy's wood yard, near the match factory. It was soon in flames and the fifty-mile-an-hour gale which was blowing drove a high column of flame across Bridge street and set fire to the Eddy paper mill and the other buildings of the company. The fire at this time also sprang across the Ottawa river and caught the sheds in the rear of the McKay Milling Company on Victoria island, and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria and Chaudiere islands, one of the power houses of the Ottawa electric company, the Victoria foundry, and half the buildings on the two islands were in flames.

In this city, it is estimated that besides the mills, factories, etc., burned, 1,500 residences were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000,000 and the insurance at \$2,500,000.

A prominent lumber man who is not interested himself placed the losses for lumber piles at from four to five million dollars.

This is thought to be a low estimate as the Export Lumber Company alone has lost nearly one million dollars. The same lumberman estimated the entire loss at about \$15,000,000.

A. T. Wood, M. P., of Hamilton, a prominent business man, considers that when all the losses were made up they would be nearer \$30,000,000.

At midnight the fire was completely under control. J. R. Booth's principal lumber yards at St. Louis dam have all been saved. But from that part north to the Ottawa river, almost everything is consumed. It is almost impossible to-night to get individual losses.

BURNING SINCE NOON.

The Entire Business Part of the City a Mass of Ruins--Fire Breaks Into the Residence Section.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26, 8:30 p. m.—The city of Hull has been burning since noon to-day, and all that remains at the time of writing is a small corner in the east end of the city and before long it, too, will be in ashes. There are a few houses standing in the suburbs of the burned city. Hull has a population of about 12,000 people and more than half of them are homeless to-night. The entire business part of the city, including the court house, postoffice, public buildings and newspaper offices, is one mass of ruins.

People Work at the Mills.

The population is almost entirely composed of people who work in the mills or who derive their business from these works. The fire crossed the Ottawa river in the afternoon, took hold among the lumber piles on the brink of the river and extended to the lumber yards and mills. The result is that the whole of that part of Ottawa known as the Chaudiere flats, surrounding the Canadian Pacific railroad station, where the lumber mills are all located, is fire swept. The only building standing in the whole area is that of the Ottawa carbine factory, which is newly erected and fire proof. From the flats the fire extended across the Richmond road onto Rochesterville and as far as the experimental farm. Westerly the fire took in Hantonburg and Mechanicville, so that on the Ottawa side of the river, there is a larger area covered by fire than on the Hull side. It is estimated that at the present time the number of people homeless in the two cities and suburban towns is not less than 12,000 and it may reach 15,000. The government has given the drill

hall and the city the large exhibition buildings to accommodate the sufferers. All the institutions in the city which have any accommodation at all have lent a hand to aid the distressed. The only industry left standing in Hull is the Goulmer & Houston lumber mill at the extreme end beyond the city limits, near Gatineau Point, and it is still in danger.

The large Roman Catholic cathedral is still standing, but the flames are surrounding it. Nothing can be done to stop the fire. It will burn itself out to the water's edge. The Hull Lumber Company's mills, the extensive works of E. B. Eddy, both match and paper factories, as well as his residence, are all in ruins, as well as the Inter-Provincial bridge, which connects the city of Ottawa with Hull.

Loss Greater on Ottawa Side.

On the Ottawa side of the river the loss is still greater. There are in ashes the Bronson and Weston Lumber Company mills, the J. R. Booth lumber mills, the McKay Milling Company, the Ottawa electric railway power house, the Martin & Warnock mills, the Victoria foundry, the Ottawa saw works, the Ottawa Specialty Company, the Pain planing mills, and several other industries. There are also some fine residences included in this area. Among them are that of J. R. Booth, which was valued at \$100,000, the residence of his son-in-law, A. W. Flock, that of Hon. George Foster, Lewis Russell, manager for Mr. Bronson, and Mr. Pain, of the Pain mills, the latter two beautiful houses, out of which their owners were not able to take anything, so quick did the flames extend to them.

As soon as the members of the government saw the fire was to be a disastrous one, the Canadian minister of public works telegraphed to Montreal, Peterboro and Brockville for fire appliances and all assistance that could be sent. But although they arrived speedily, they were of no avail. Nothing could stop the ravages of the fire, which leaped over whole blocks and broke out in all directions.

THE UNITED PRESS

Beaten in a Suit by Its Assignees
Against Baltimore Morning Papers
for Alleged Violation of Contract.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The action of law begun by the assignees of the United Press of New York against the morning papers of Baltimore, viz., the Baltimore American, the Sun, the Baltimore Herald and Baltimore Correspondent, for damages for alleged breach of contract, which has been on trial before Judge O'Gorman and a jury in the supreme court of this city for several days, was terminated to-day after the evidence for the plaintiff had been submitted, the court instructing the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants, and also ordering the plaintiff to pay a special allowance of \$1,500 to the defendants' attorneys. It was developed at the trial that the Baltimore papers had held contracts with the New York Associated Press, and which the plaintiff contended had been assigned to it when the New York Associated Press ceased business in 1895. The defendant papers, in 1895, joined the Associated Press, and the present action was begun for damages for the alleged breach of contract. The testimony given at the trial showed that the plaintiff company had never issued any contracts to the Baltimore papers, and that the only contracts issued by the United Press were issued by an Illinois company of the same name. The court held, therefore, that the United Press of New York had no standing in court and dismissed the suit with costs.

PRESENT PRICES OF PIG

Will be Maintained, Says the President of the Bessemer Company.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The most interesting development in the steel situation to-day was the visit to this city of J. G. Butler, one of the presidents of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association. Mr. Butler had a long talk with ex-Judge Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, in which the present situation in the steel and iron market was discussed. At the conclusion of the talk Mr. Gary had the following to say: "J. G. Butler, president of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, for the Mahoning, Shenango Valley, Cleveland and Pittsburgh districts, states that he has already received assurances from the various steel makers who purchase pig iron, that they will require the total output for 1900 not already sold, and he, therefore, feels justified in saying the present prices of pig iron will be maintained. He says the total productive capacity not already sold will be about six hundred thousand tons and one concern alone has agreed to take at least 300,000 tons of this quantity."

Soldiers Leave Croton Landing.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 26.—The soldiers will leave for home to-morrow morning, their places being taken by a force of twenty-five deputies, armed with Winchester rifles.

Movements of Steamships.

BREMEN—Lahn, New York.
ROTTERDAM—Maasdam, New York.
CHEROBOURG—Columbia, New York via Plymouth, for Hamburg.
PLYMOUTH—Columbia, New York, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.
NEW YORK—Barcelona, Hamburg; Germanic, Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN—Rhyndland, Philadelphia for Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Saale, from Bremen; Laurentian, from Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL—Pomeranian, from Portland; Schem, from Boston.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair Friday, with warmer in northern portions; probably showers; fresh easterly winds.
For West Virginia—Fair Friday; showers Saturday; east to northeast winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 49 | 3 p. m. 75
9 a. m. 58 | 7 p. m. 75
12 m. 77 | Weather—Clear.